(c) No, Sir.

Nomination of firms by Bofors for counter-trade with India

2409. SHRI KAILASH PATI MISHRA: SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE;

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state;

(a) the names of the firms nominated by Bofors for counter-trade with India;

(b) the names of the items exported/proposed to be exported by each one of them separately;

(c) the value of the export as yet in the case of each item; and

(d) whether each of the item exported as yet is an addition in India's traditional export or some of it is merely a diversion through Bofors nominated intermediaries and in such diversion cases, what has been the extra commission and service charges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRl P. R. DAS MUNSHI); (a) A Statement, is attached as Statement I. (See below).

(b) and (c) A Statement is attached as Statement II. (See below).

(d) Items exported conform to the additionality criteria agreed between State Trading Corporation of India and M/s. Bofors for export from India.

Statement-I

Lhit of nominees as on 15-2-1989 *under the Memorandum of Understanding between State Trading Corporation of India and Bofors*

S. No. Name

1. AB Bofors with subsidiaries and subcontractors
2. Nobel Industries of Sweden with subsidiaries
3. Carnegie with subsidiaries
4. SAAB Scania with subsidiaries
5. Swedish Government Purchasing agencies
6. A B Elof Hansson
7. Alexander crichton
8. Boc Brasta A B
9. Mantra International
10. Linum A B
11. G. L. Beijer Import & Export A B
12. Smith & Stensson A B
13. Kayelab
14. A B Sukab
15. Hab Mercator
16. Barex World Trade A B
17. Temu Inter Actor A B
18. Fond Metall
19. Scanind Trade Development K B
20. Andre & CIE
21. Helm A G
22. Goldman Trading Subsidiary
23. Bank of America World Trade
24. Centro Bank

Statement-II

List *of Items exported and value thereof*

ITEM	(Value in Rs. crores)
1. Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals	33.86
2. Cashew Kernel	9.85
3. Black Pepper	5.31
4. Cardamom	0.05
5. Tobacco	4.53
6. Guargum	3.13
7. Jute goods	1.38
8. Terry Towels	0.03
9. Cotton/Polyester Yarn	0.27
10. Hand Tools	0.20

11. Steel Galvanised Pipes		0.41
12. Printed/Dyed Sheeting		0.04
13. Mango Kernel Oil		1.12
14. Tea		0.27
15. Coffee		2.79
16. Polypropylene Woven Bangs		0.45
17. Rice		0.02
18. Pressure Stove		0.01
19. Sewing Thread		0.03
20. Psyllium Husk		0.29
21. Medicines		0.11
22. Bicycle Parts		0.02
23. Finished Leather		0.13
24. Soyabean Meal		0.12
25. Computer Compo	nents	1.73
	TOTAL:	66.15

Setting up of a sericulture project

2410. SHRl SHIV PRATAP MISHRA; Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state;

(a) whether Government propose to start a sericulture in the country; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM); (a) and (b) In collaboration with State Governments, the Central Silk Board has formulated a National Sericulture Project for increasing production of mulberry raw silk in the country. The project has been posed for World Bank Assistance. A World Bank Mission visited India during Oct.—Nov., 1988 to appraise the project. Final negotiations with the World Bank to finalise details of the Project and the cost, are scheduled to be held in April, 1989.

Electoral reforms to do away with malpractices resorted to during elections

2411. SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR; SHRI L. K. ADVANI;

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state;

(a) whether elections are polluted due to (i) money power, (ii) misuse of power by State Governments/Central Government (iii) misuse of official media, (iv) casteist, re igious and regional considerations, and (v) frivolous candidates; and

(b) if the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative whether any electoral reforms relating to any of the above malady are under Government's consideration, if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI HANS RAJ BHARDWAJ); (a) and (b) while such allegations are heard from time to time, it is not correct to suggest that the elections held in the country are vitiated °r pollute^ and are not free and fair. Time and again, the Indian voter has exercised his franchise fearlessly and on the basis of his honest judgment. Our resilient electoral S37stem has also made this possible. No institutional system can be worked successfully and blemishless-ly unless all those concerned act conscientiously without any ulterior motive and without attempting to protect vested interests.

In fact, the guidelines which already exist like the Model Code of Conduct, for the guidance of political parties and candidates, the approved scheme of election broadcasts and telecasts by recognised political parties during elections to the Lok Sabha and State Assemblies which has been in force for over a decade now; and the enactments already made like the Companies (Amendment) Act, 1985,